

African cocks lay eggs characteristic of their own species with no sign of the male influence (Xenia) in the eggshells.

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Owing to shifting the generic name *Tanagra* to the Euphonias, the following names become preoccupied and substitutes are here proposed.

Euphonia vittata Scf. becomes *Tanagra catascicta* nom. nov. (p. 125); *E. aurea pilcata* becomes *T. a. cynophora* n. n. (p. 126); *E. violacea magna* becomes *T. v. pampolla* n. n. (p. 126); *E. lanirostris peruviana* becomes *T. l. zopholega*, n. n. (p. 126) and *E. olivacea* becomes *T. minuta* Cab.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Maggot Infested Birds.

EDITOR OF 'THE AUK':

Since beginning the operating of my hospital for the care and treatment of injured wild birds, some three or four years ago, my attention has frequently been called to the number of birds suffering from the presence of maggots in some of the external parts of the body. The number of avian sufferers has increased so greatly this season over previous years, and there seems to be so little known about the fly producing these worms, that I feel impelled to present my observations to the readers of 'The Auk' in the hopes that a complete history of the fly may be furnished by some one.

The victims seem to be confined almost exclusively to the smaller birds, Yellow Warblers, Goldfinches, House Finches, Horned Larks, Vireos, and the House Sparrows in particular, and are fledglings, scarcely an adult coming to the hospital. A few Western Meadowlarks have been brought to me, two specimens — fledglings — yielding one hundred worms, their bodies presenting the appearance of having been struck by a load of shot. The largest number of these worm-infested creatures come from the homes of the House Sparrow. A friend reported that a litter of infant pigs were invaded by the fly and three of them died from the presence of the maggots burrowing into the brain through the eyes. It is reported also that a bird-devouring cat fell victim to the worms.

The favorite location selected by the fly to deposit its eggs and young, — for the young evidently hatches in the act of deposit in the soft tissues of the bird and immediately burrows beneath the surface, — is on the head, near or in the corner of the eyes, about the neck and upper part of the wings,